XI. *Description of a new Goliath beetle from Tropical West Africa.* By D. Greig Rutherford, F.L.S.

[Read October 2nd, 1878.]

(Pl. I.)

Ceratorrhina Batesii.

Oblongo-quadrata, nigra velutina; elytris utrinque guttis septem albis.

Long. 32 mill., lat. 15 mill.

♂. *Head* quadrate, crown deeply hollowed, sides sinuate; clypeus acutely produced at the lateral angles, and with a small recurved bifurcated horn in the middle; very finely punctured and covered with small tufts of black hair.

Thorax with the sides dark brown, covered with a fine velvety pile, very closely punctured with minute depressions; sides strongly produced in the middle and abruptly sinuated immediately behind the prominence.

Elytra more densely clothed with velvety-purplish pile, each elytron with two smooth carinæ, the outer one sinking into a large depression towards the base, the inner one parallel with the suture; seven ovate, more or less rounded tawny-white spots on each elytron, placed one in the middle towards the base, three in a line near the lateral margin, and three also in a line and nearly parallel to the suture.

Beneath, brownish-black, smooth, shining, mesosternal process densely, and abdomen sparsely, punctured. Head, sternum, interior of abdominal channel and anal segment, reddish-brown, edged with fine black pubescent fringe; legs black, smooth, sparsely punctured, coxæ and extremities of tibiæ reddish-brown.

Described from one specimen taken on Mount Camaroons by the Rev. Q. W. Thomson, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet.

In Mus. F. J. Horniman.

I can find no species bearing any affinity to this remarkable *Goliathide*, with the solitary exception of *C. Sayi*, Westw., with which it seems to be related chiefly through the conformation of the head and the carinated structure of the elytra, a character somewhat rare in this genus. The quadrate form of the body, however, and the spotted elytra, separate it very widely from *C. Sayi*.

[*Note*, by H. W. Bates.—Mr. Rutherford having left England for West Africa before the above description was printed, and therefore without having an opportunity of supplementing it, I venture to do this for him, having been entrusted by Mr. Horniman with the type and also a specimen of the ♀, received afterwards from the same locality, for examination. 1. The ♂ specimen appears to me imperfect with regard to the armature of the back part of the crown, where in *C. Sayi* there is a quadrangular, nearly horizontal plate, dentiform at its anterior angles. In *C. Batesii* the whole upper surface of the head is deeply concave, but the hind part of the crown (which limits the concavity) shows a fracture in its middle, making it probable that there should be a horn or spine here, similar in position to that of *C. Nireus*. 2. The affinity with *C. Sayi* relates only to the shape of the forked horn and the produced incurved angles of the clypeus, to the short sternal process, and the spined outer edge of the four hind tibiæ in the ♂. In most other essential points of structure the two insects are very different. The chief points are the remarkably short and simple anterior tibiæ in the ♂, which resemble those of *C. aurata* and *quadrimaculata*, but are still shorter and more dilated, owing to the much-compressed ridge along their outer edge. In *C. Sayi* the tibiæ are elongate, slender, and trispinose on their outer edge. The black velvety pile of *C. Batesii* is composed of conspicuous but short black hairs, quite different from the compact silkiness which appears like part of the integument in *C. Sayi* and *Passerinii*. 3. This combination of peculiarities renders it impossible to locate the new species in any of the subgenera that have been proposed for the *Ceratorrhinæ*. 4. The ♀ has remarkably short and stout anterior legs, the tibiæ being broad, and armed with three short and broad teeth on their outer edge. The clypeus is much shorter and more rounded than in the ♀ of any other *Ceratorrhina*, and its lateral and front edges are uniformly and strongly elevated, rendering the surface concave. The spines on the outer edge of the four hind tibiæ are replaced by strong and broad triangular teeth.]

PLATE I.

1. *Ceratorrhina Hornimani*, ♂.
   Trans. Ent. Soc. 1877, p. 202.
2. *C. Batesii*, ♂.
3. *C. 4-maculata*, Oliv. ♂.
   Trans. Ent. Soc. 1877, p. 201.